



ÉPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

Durée : 45 mn

INSTRUCTIONS AUX CANDIDATS

L'usage de la calculatrice ou de tout appareil électronique est **interdit**.

L'épreuve comporte 60 questions indépendantes.

Pour obtenir la note maximale, vous devez traiter les 60 questions.

Chaque question comporte 4 affirmations repérées par les lettres A, B, C et D. Une seule de ces affirmations est correcte.

Toute réponse exacte rapporte deux points.

Toute réponse inexacte entraîne le retrait d'un point.

L'annulation d'une réponse ou l'abstention n'est pas prise en compte, c'est-à-dire ne rapporte ni ne retire aucun point.

Part 1

Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to each question
and put the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.
There is only one answer to each question.

1. You say he's a singer? I've never heard him.
A of B from C over D on
2. have you given your key to?
A Who B What C To whom D Whose
3. a long time since I saw Jack.
A There is B There has been C It has D It is
4. They have surprising methods.
A so B such C how D so much
5. Everybody got out to stretch
A its legs B one's legs C their legs D his legs
6. He gave me money he had in his pocket.
A what B which C all D such
7. He hasn't got luggage.
A many B much C few D plenty
8. Acres of tulips stretched on side of the road.
A either B any C every D both
9. They sell more than five cars each year.
A thousand B thousands of C thousands D thousand of
10. He looked like a lawyer, he was.
A that B what C which D who
11. Theirs is the house windows are broken.
A which B whose C of which D of whose the
12. Hardly finished before 5 o'clock.
A no one B anyone C someone D everyone
13. We'll have to get across the border, will be difficult !
A that B which C it D what
14. I don't know how many will come, but have been invited.
A all others B every one C all of them D both
15. This reminds my first trip to Ireland .
A to me B me of C of D me
16. his book, he had only one aim: to defend his faith.
A In writing B To write C By writing D Through writing
17. That idea worked satisfactorily to 2011.
A on B down C along D up
18. I can't put such a noise.
A off B up with C out with D away
19. He is responsible the new policy.
A of B about C for D with

20. They travelled foot.
A on B by C with D at
21. The place will be crowded with people.
A so much B as much C as many D so many
22. I was to leave when the phone rang.
A up B off C out D about
23. They have worked together for five years – since April 2009 – but they had first met
A three years ago B two years before C for two years D since the end of their studies
24. I haven't met him
A for ages B since ages C ages ago D during ages
25. I wish come and dine with us.
A you'll B you C you'd D you've
26. I'd rather me right away.
A you paid B you pay C you will pay D you should pay
27. Nothing important has happened since the day
A he has left B he left C he had left D he leaves
28. They each other from 1756 to 1763.
A have been fighting B fought C were fighting D have fought
29. How long ago their house?
A have they been buying B have they had C have they bought D did they buy
30. Do let us know when the plumber and fix the plumbing.
A will come B comes C come D shall come
31. She said she would collect the book on Monday when she back from school.
A came B would come C should come D comes
32. She is not used spoken to like that.
A to be B to being C being D be
33. Would you mind over there?
A and sit B to sit C sitting D to sitting
34. She said she was looking forward to her cousin very much.
A meet B meeting C have met D be meeting
35. Last Tuesday I forgot to fill up and I petrol .
A ran away B ran into C ran over D ran out of
36. If you want to run a marathon, it is important to run long distances fast.
A to ride B to practise C to train D to strike
37. her sad childhood, she's a very happy person now.
A Despite B Although C In spite D Since
38. As the flight to London was postponed again, the tired passengers were the nearest hotel by the airline.
A put up with B put on C put up at D put out
39. 'The tourist office will help you to find, ring them.'
A overnight B vacancy C accommodation D facility
40. The Titanic after hitting an iceberg.
A sang B thought C sunk D sank

Part 2

Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to each question
and put the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

There is only one answer to each question.

The exercise begins with one example (0)

THE MERCURY IS RISING

A warmer world doesn't sound so bad. Until you learn that it may, paradoxically, bring an ice (0) ..C..... .

You might assume that global warming means what it says, involving nothing (41) complex than a (42) in the world's temperature. But notice the penguins. Over the (43) several months, hundreds of Magellanic penguins have been washing ashore near Rio de Janeiro, miles north of their usual haunts. The wayward birds may be signs of a massive climate shift in the South Atlantic: warming may have altered ocean circulation (44) as to nudge the cold water currents (which the penguins follow for chow) thousands of miles (45) course. As it happens, one of the greatest worries (46) global warming is that it will shift Atlantic Ocean currents that warm northern Europe. If that happens, temperatures could plunge 20 degrees (47) 10 years. Lost penguins, warn some scientists, may be harbingers of (48) catastrophes – which the benign sounding 'global warming' does not even hint (49) The (50) of glaciers has accelerated in the last few decades as the world has warmed. The result is (51) only rising seas and flooded coasts: the influx of fresh water could alter ocean currents warming Europe, plunging the region (52) a new age of ice.

0	A time	B area	C age	D year
41	A so	B even	C more	D less
42	A height	B fall	C level	D rise
43	A last	B few	C latest	D recent
44	A in order	B for	C so	D not
45	A in	B off	C on	D up
46	A on	B about	C to	D for
47	A next	B to	C up to	D in
48	A the	B so	C such	D no
49	A of	B for	C to	D at
50	A melting	B icing	C heating	D cooling
51	A but	B much	C not	D except
52	A to	B over	C for	D into

Part 3

Read the extract and choose the best answer according to the text.

Put the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

Read each passage right through before choosing your answers.

'Heavier than air flying machines are impossible,' said the well-known scientist Lord Kelvin in 1895. Thomas Watson, the chairman of IBM in 1943, was wrong too when he said that he thought there would be a world market for only five or so computers.

Predictions can, of course, be wrong, and it is very difficult to predict what the world will be like in 100, 50, or even 20 years from now. But this is something that scientists and politicians often do. They do so because they invent things and make decisions that *shape* the future of the world that we live in.

In the past they didn't have to think too much about the impact that their decisions had on the natural world. But that is now changing. An increasing number of people believe that we should live within the rules set by nature. In other words, they think that in a world of fixed and limited resources, what is used today will not be there for our children. We must therefore look at each human activity and try to change it or create alternatives if it is not sustainable. The rules for this are set by nature, not by man.

53. What was Lord Kelvin suggesting?

- A It is difficult to make accurate predictions.
- B It would be possible for people to fly.
- C It would be impossible for people to fly.
- D There would only be a few computers.

54. According to the text, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A Lord Kelvin and Thomas Watson were good friends.
- B The world does not have unlimited natural resources.
- C Our children will not make predictions about the future.
- D It is easy to predict what the world will be like 20 years from now.

55. *shape* (line 6) is closest in meaning to:

- A do
- B create
- C look at
- D move

56. The article suggests we should live in a way.

- A selfish
- B sustainable
- C predictable
- D scientific

Standards of spelling and grammar among an entire generation of English-speaking university students are now so poor that there is 'a degree of crisis' in their written use of the language, the publisher of a new dictionary has warned. Its research revealed that students have only a limited **grasp** of the most basic rules of spelling, punctuation and meaning, blamed in part on an increasing dependence on 'automatic tools' such as computer spellcheckers and unprecedented access to rapid communication using e-mail and the Internet. The problem is not confined to the US, but applies also to students in Australia, Canada and Britain.

Students were regularly found to be producing incomplete or rambling, poorly connected sentences, mixing metaphors 'with gusto' and overusing dull, devalued words such as 'interesting' and 'good'. Overall they were unclear about appropriate punctuation, especially the use of commas, and failed to understand the basic rules of subject/verb agreement and the difference between 'there', 'their' and 'they're'.

Kathy Rooney, editor-in-chief of the dictionary, said: 'We need to be very concerned at the extent of the problems with basic spelling and usage that our research has revealed. This has significant implications for the future, especially for young people. We thought it would be useful to get in touch with teachers and academics to find out what problems their students were having with their writing and what extra help they might need from a dictionary. The results were quite shocking. We are sure that the use of computers has played a part. People rely increasingly on automatic tools such as spellcheckers that are much more passive than going to a dictionary and looking something up. That can lull **them** into a false sense of security.'

Beth Marshall, an English professor, said: 'The type of student we're getting now is very different from what we were seeing 10 years ago and it is often worrying to find out how little students know. There are as many as 800 commonly misspelled words, particularly pairs of words that are pronounced similarly but spelled differently and that have different meanings – for example, "faze" and "phase", and "pray" and "prey".'

57. **grasp** (line 3) is closest in meaning to:

- A ability
- B use
- C understanding
- D skill

58. Kathy Rooney carried out research to see...

- A if students could spell certain words.
- B how widespread the use of computers is.
- C if academics were in touch with their students.
- D how dictionaries can help students.

59. **them** (line 16) refers to:

- A spellcheckers
- B computers
- C people
- D dictionaries

60. According to Beth Marshall, students today...

- A spell 800 words incorrectly on average.
- B like using spellcheckers.
- C mispronounce and misspell words.
- D are not as knowledgeable as they were in the past.

